

THREE BRITISH STEAMERS TORPEDOED BY ENEMY SUBMARINES AND THIRTY SEVEN LIVES LOST

GERMAN PIRATES SEND THREE SHIPS TO BOTTOM

Admiralty Announces Loss of the Tangistan, Blackwood and Princess Victoria — One of Crew of 38 on the Tangistan Escaped — Raiders Operating at Widely Separated Points — Three Steamers Sent to Bottom Within Nine Hours.

London, Mar. 10.—During the early hours of Tuesday morning German submarines made their presence known at three widely separated points on the British coast, and, it is stated officially, without giving warning to their crews, sank three British merchantships.

In one case, that of the steamer Tangistan, which was torpedoed off Scarborough, in the North Sea, 37 men of her crew of 38 are missing. Only one man from the vessel was picked up, he by a passing ship. The attack which sent the Tangistan to the bottom was made half an hour after midnight.

At six o'clock in the morning another submarine sank the steamer Blackwood, off Hastings in the English Channel, while a third submarine sank the steamer Princess Victoria off Liverpool at a quarter past nine o'clock.

The news of the latest exploits of the German submarines came just as the British public was congratulating themselves that the threatened German sea blockade had been a failure.

An official announcement just issued by the Admiralty says: "The steamer Tangistan was sunk by a German submarine off Scarborough at 12.30 o'clock the morning of March 9. Only one man of her crew of thirty-eight men was saved."

"The steamer Blackwood was sunk by a submarine, without warning, off Hastings at six o'clock the morning of March 9. Her crew of seventeen men was saved."

"The steamer Princess Victoria of Glasgow was sunk without warning by a German submarine at 9.15 o'clock the morning of March 9, off Liverpool. Her crew of thirty-four was saved."

Raiders Not Working Together

The official report announcing the sinking of the three British steamers Tangistan, Blackwood and Princess Victoria, the two former cargo boats, and the latter once a coastwise passenger ship, indicates that German submarines were operating at widely separated points around the British Isles. As each of the boats was torpedoed in a period of less than nine hours it would seem probable that all three were sunk by different under-water boats.

Scarborough, of which port the Tangistan was sunk, is on the North Sea, in Yorkshire. Hastings is on the English Channel, in Sussex, and Liverpool is virtually on the Irish Sea.

The Tangistan, the largest of the sunken vessels, was of 2,935 tons displacement. She was built in 1906 and owned by the Strick Line of Swansea.

The Blackwood was built in 1907 and belonged to the Tyneside Line of North Shields. She was a 741 ton vessel.

The Princess Victoria was owned by M. Langlands & Sons, of Glasgow. She was a steamer of 659 tons displacement and was built in 1913.

Cian Liner Escapes

Liverpool, via London, Mar. 10.—The Cian Liner steamer Clan MacRae was chased by a German submarine boat off the Mersey Bar in the Irish Sea yesterday (Tuesday) morning for twenty-five minutes.

The steamer escaped by zig-zagging at full speed.

Unable to Launch the Lifeboats.

West Hartlepool, via London, March 10.—The crew of 38 men of the British steamer Tangistan all were drowned, except one man, according to the statement made by the sole survivor of the vessel, who has been landed here by the steamer Woodville.

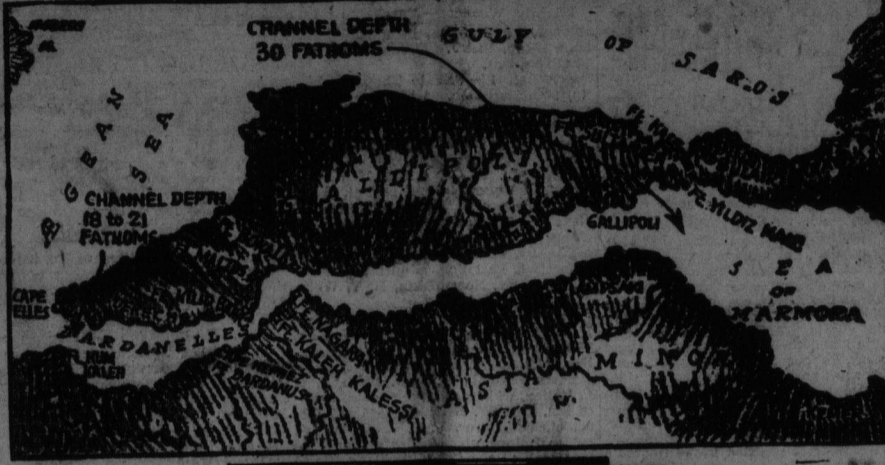
"The Tangistan," said this man, "was torpedoed off Scarborough. She was struck amidships, and went down almost immediately. All the members of the crew were in the lifeboats, but they were unable to disconnect the lowering tackle before the ship sank, and dragged down the boats with her. I caught hold of a piece of wreckage and clung to it for nearly three hours in the icy water, until I was rescued."

Sank Ten Minutes After Being Hit.

New Haven, England via London, March 10.—The captain and crew of the steamer Blackwood, which was sunk off Hastings at six o'clock Tuesday morning, were landed here Tuesday night. They say that their vessel, laden with coal and bound from Blyth for Havre, was torpedoed during a snowstorm early in the morning eighty miles south of Dungeness, without warning.

Fortunately, in view of the submarine sea zone menace, the men say, they had their boats swung out and ready for launching, and therefore all of them were saved. Nobody on board the steamer was injured. The vessel sank within ten minutes after she was struck.

According to the men a submarine was observed just awash off the Blackwood, but her number could not be seen. One of the officers says he saw



IMPORTANT MEASUREMENTS RELATING TO APPROACHES TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

FOLLOWING are important data useful to be kept in mind in relation to the operations of the allied fleet and the approaches to Constantinople:—Distance from the entrance of the Dardanelles to the Black Sea, 163 miles; to Gallipoli, 38 miles; across Sea of Marmora, 110 miles; length of Bosphorus Strait, 17 miles; depth of Dardanelles, 18 to 21 fathoms; Gallipoli to Cape Kora Burn, 50 fathoms; greatest depth, Sea of Marmora, 735 fathoms; in Bosphorus, 18 fathoms; average current from east to west in Bosphorus, five to six knots; in Dardanelles, two knots.

BULGARIAN PREMIER IN FAVOR OF INTERVENTION

Grit Leader May Move an Amendment

Fighting in East and West but no Notable Change in Situation—Dardanelles Attack Progresses Favorable to Allies.

London, March 9.—The House of Commons today gave the government authority to take over the control of the entire engineering trade of the country and to place it under a combined management for the purpose of increasing the output of munitions of war.

The Defence of the Realm Act passed at the outbreak of the war gave the government power to take and exercise control over works where war materials were being actually manufactured. David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of the government today asked that the control of manufacturing be extended to works which were capable of being used for that purpose.

This power was unanimously granted, although Andrew Bonar Law, the leader of the opposition, described the measure as "probably the most drastic ever laid before parliament."

This step on the part of the government came as a complete surprise, although Mr. Lloyd George in a speech at Bangor last week emphasized the importance of increasing the output of war munitions, which labor disputes at that time threatened to diminish. Now the workers in the engineering trade will be in the position of public servants and the government will be given charge of the organization.

With the war area extending and the size of the army and navy constantly increasing, the government found that something must be done to keep the fighting branches supplied with arms and ammunition. The fleet engaged in bombarding the forts of the Dardanelles alone is using an immense quantity of ammunition. Also the ships engaged probably will have to be fitted with new guns and the old ones will need to be overhauled.

The operations of this fleet, which is now reported to have been reinforced by another battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class and which is known to include more ships than those that have been mentioned thus far in the despatches, continue to occupy the people of the British Isles, who always take keen interest in the work of the navy.

The reports that three of the forts guarding the Narrows, one on the European and two on the Asiatic side, all of which were armed with 14-inch guns, have been silenced have increased the confidence of the British public that the guns of their warships are quite heavy enough to force the Straits, although nobody seems to expect this to be done quickly or without the aid of the Dardanelles.

King of Bulgaria Opposed to Intervention

In addition to the military and economic importance of the opening of the Straits would have the Allies are said to believe it would have an immense effect, not only on Turkey but on Turkey's neighbors.

Greece already is involved in a crisis over the Dardanelles, and it was reported today that a similar crisis had arisen in Bulgaria, where it was said the premier was demanding intervention on the side of the Allies in possibility to riots and outrages.

GRIT LEADER MAY MOVE AN AMENDMENT

To the Decrease in the British Preference, THE PARTY TRUCE A DEAD ISSUE NOW.

Members Given a Sample of Liberal Brand of Loyalty by Roch Lanctot.

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 9.—The wonder of the budget debate so far has been the fact that the Liberals have not yet come along with an amendment. There has been plenty of talk and plenty of argument, of a carping kind, but no amendment. However, The Standard correspondent is informed tonight that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will in all probability speak tomorrow afternoon and that he will move an amendment. While not officially announced, it is practically certain that he will move an amendment to the decrease in the British preference.

This decision has been arrived at after prolonged consideration and the persistent demand of the western free trade wing of the Liberal Party. It was not the original intention of the Liberals to move an amendment. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not favor dividing the House, but the Liberals beyond the Great Lakes urged that with the possibility of an early general election, as the result of Hon. Wm. Pugsley's attack upon the government, it would not be party wisdom to neglect arming themselves with the election weapon of British preference champions.

Nothing is heard now of the party truce. It is a dead issue. There was some slight effort at the opening of the session to maintain it, but such incidents as Mr. Pugsley's attack on the purchase of submarines and the Short debate have left but little trace of it. The temper of the House has been rising and open hostility is being manifested. This is the direct accomplishment of the discreditable insuendo which the member for St. John introduced into the proceedings of the House.

It is significant that Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer is to follow the Minister of Finance tomorrow. He is the big free trade gun on the Liberal side and his big card will be a loyalty to the British preference appeal. Whether Sir Wilfrid's amendment will mean prolonging the session is a matter of some conjecture. There has been talk of prorogation at Easter, but the determination of the Liberals to divide the House may make this an impossibility.

Lanctot's Loyalty

Roch Lanctot of Laprairie Naperville made a typical Liberal political speech. "It is recognized," he said, "that England has all the money need."

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BR. GOV'T MAY TAKE OVER ALL FACTORIES FOR WAR PURPOSES

Drastic Amendment to Defence of Realm Act, Introduced by Lloyd George, Empowers Government to Take Such Action—Amendment Passes.

London, Mar. 9.—A drastic amendment to the defence of the Realm Act was unexpectedly presented to the House of Commons this afternoon by Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George. His proposal was that the government be empowered to commandeer all factories required for war purposes. Up to the present time firms and factories already producing war materials could be taken under government control. The amending bill of the Chancellor extends this power to cover all other concerns which the government may wish to utilize for this purpose.

Mr. Lloyd George laid particular emphasis upon his statement that not only the duration but the success of the war depended upon the output of munitions. The government, he declared, proposed to organize the entire engineering community through a committee headed by business men, with the idea of assisting in the increase of output. The amendment passed all its stages.

IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR TO DISCUSS PEACE TERMS IN THE REICHSTAG TODAY?

London, March 10, 2.08 a.m.—The Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent says he learns that Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, will make a statement in the Reichstag today setting forth the terms on which Germany is willing to make peace.

FIVE OF ALLIES SHIPS VICTIMS OF THE U-16

German Submarine Sank Five of Total Number Steamers Sunk Since Blockade Began.

London, Mar. 9.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Amsterdam says:

"German submarine U-16 was responsible for the sinking of five of the Allied steamers which have been destroyed since the commencement of the submarine blockade, according to Otto Von Gottberg, who gives in a Berlin newspaper, an account of the cruise of the U-16."

"The submarine was commanded by Commander Hansen, who was in England when war was declared and got away on the last steamer."

"Soon after her departure from Kiel according to Von Gottberg, the U-16 encountered a British cruiser and a torpedo boat destroyer but torpedoes which the submarine fired missed them. She next sighted the steamer Laertes, which outsteamed her."

"The submarine's first victim was the British steamer Dulwich. The second was the French steamer Ville De Lille and the third the British steamer Dinorah, all of which have been reported to the British official accounts as having been sunk."

"Von Gottberg does not give the names of the other two steamers which he claims Commander Hansen sank."

TWO WARSHIPS ARE ALREADY ON THEIR WAY

Carranza Promises Written Reply to Note of Warning Sent by Washington Officials.

Washington, Mar. 9.—The Villa Agency here announced tonight a telegram had been received stating that Zapata forces occupied Mexico City today, and had begun repairing the railroad northward. Communication with the border would be restored in six days, the message said.

Washington, Mar. 9.—American citizens have again been warned to leave Mexico City, in view of the critical situation that has arisen there. Secretary Bryan announced tonight that transportation facilities would be sought for as many as desired to leave.

The battleship Georgia and the armored cruiser Washington were ordered by Secretary Daniels to proceed at once to Vera Cruz, after conferences with President Wilson.

Consular messages from Vera Cruz stated that it was reported there that the evacuation of Mexico City began last night.

Word came from American Consul Silliman that at a personal interview with General Carranza he had delivered to the latter the formal note from the United States government demanding an improvement in conditions for foreigners in the territory under his control.

Carranza promised a written reply soon, but stated orally that General Obregon had not prevented food supplies from reaching the City of Mexico, nor had he sent the available supplies from the capital.

These were the principal developments today in the Mexican situation, the importance of which today overshadowed in official Washington interest in the European war.

Although the contents of the American note to Carranza were not revealed, its emphatic tone impressed members of the diplomatic corps that serious consequences would ensue if Carranza failed to heed the representations made by him. The United States, in its communication, it became known today, described conditions as intolerable, and called upon Carranza to take the necessary steps to correct the situation. The necessary utterances of General Obregon were noted by the American government as likely to stir up dangerous feeling against foreigners, giving rise possibly to riots and outrages.

10 MILLIONS TO DISTRIBUTE SEED GRAIN

Supplementary Estimates Table in Commons Yesterday by Minister of Finance.

Ottawa, Mar. 9.—Supplementary estimates to the amount of \$10,401,958 were tabled in the House of Commons today by Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, to provide for the distribution of seed grain and relief work in the prairie provinces.

The money will be spent by the Immigration Department. The sum of \$8,159,958 has been appropriated to supply seed grain to settlers on lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta, while \$2,240,000 has been set aside for relief, other than the supply of seed grain. Two thousand dollars has been appropriated as a further amount for the relief of distressed Canadians in countries other than the United States.

GERMAN ARSENAL AT ANTWERP BLOWS UP, 14 ARE KILLED

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